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OUR OWN SOVIET

THE Commissars of Philadelphia County -call them Commissioners if you wish to be polite but inaccurate-constitute the Central Soviet of local politics. Times have been hard with the Minister of Patron age in this delectable organization and so an fort will be made to wring a little more easy money out of what remains of our war spirit, and ex-service men who cannot get work will be asked to applaud politicians who divert more public funds to the pockets of their friends. Victory Hall will, it seems, be built to the honor of the soldiers and to the profit of all good political Bol-

Let us not make fun of the Russians. The Russians have plundering Soviets, too But few of them can read or write. Fewer of them are able to know what is going on and an army is ready to deal rigorously with any one who raises an objecting voice.

Here every one can read the newspapers and know what is going on. Unlike the Russians, we have the ballot to keep our Commissars in order. Yet we do nothing of the sort. While we are urging the Russians to set up a representative governmen we ought to find time to set up a representative government of our own.

A SADLY IDENTIC TALE

CEVENTEEN million dollars have been Spent on a subway on which municipal interest payments alone amount to \$2000 daily. The route is not in operation. Another so-called high-speed line is idle for lack of a service yard and one signal tower. Complicated litigation, carried possibly to the Supreme Court, is in dismal prospect.

Philadelphians, despite their rendy tendency to be self-critical, may not have realtred that their situation was as bad as all this. As a matter of fact, it isn't. The ingrained habit of blushing for our own ders does not necessarily obligate us to shoulder the blame of others. In this instance it happens to be New York which views the inactivity of its new, almost completed Fourteenth street and Livenia lines with unavailing despair.

It has been superficially observed that the blunders, cross-purposes and stupidities which have marked the history of the Frankford elevated and the Broad street typically Philadelphian. In this connection much depends on the point of view. Is it not at least conceivable that the methods of our supposedly hustling heighbor have been too closely copied?

Perhaps, after all, the New York idea is not precisely what it has been cracked up to be. While scouting parties are in quest of a more suitable model, nothing in the way of friendly condolences and sympathetic understanding should be denied a sister city.

IRISH IMMORTALS

A TTRACTIVE field for speculation is visible in the preparations for an irish Academy, designed to represent the scientific, literary and scholarly distinction of the Free State. Whether the collected Immortals will be forty or more is as yet undecided. More definite is the promise of a bitter conflict with the existing Royal Academy, strongly accented with Trinity College, Dublin, and its English affiliations The new national association intends, as is entirely proper, to be unqualifiedly Hi-

While it is easy enough to appreciate this standard, the matter of its application is somewhat less simple. Will the badge of importality be assigned Bernard Shaw, Irish in birth and mentality, yet long a voluntary exile from his native land? Wil George Moore, who alternately eulogizes and exceriates his birthplace, be eligible?

Yeats, Stephens, Douglas Hyde, Edward Martyn, Countess Marklevicz, Padraic Colum, George Russell, St. John Ervine. Lady Gregory and MacManus are artistically entitled to join the glorious company Many more names, in literature alone, could be cited. There is no dearth of ma-

terial or of personalities. It is this last which renders the ambitious venture so pregnant with interest. Hopes that the Irish Academy will best its s and pay deserved tribute to lively Coltic genius should be world-wide.

THE SPIRIT OF YOUTH

THERE is likely to be considerable unthinking moralizing about the degeneracy the colleges over the decision of the members of the senior class of Yale that they would rather make one of the athletic teams non win election to the Phi Beta Kappa

Seclety.

But the decision indicates that there iderable wholesome thinking among the Yale students. It does not mean that they do not prize scholastic distinction, but that they do prize the awards which indicate a certain degree of intellectual and physical superiority. No fool can win a place on college athletic team. He must be physcally fit. He must have a certain degree Initiative and mental alertness to no with precision in a crisis. Athletic contests are contests of wits as well as con-

Membership in the Phi Beta Kappa Sosy may depend almost entirely on a good ory and ability to dig out dry facts elthout any power to apply them to conblems. This can be admitted withchallenging dispute from the broaderled members of the society who have ett college and have discovered that it takes than mere bookishness to win success

must not grow too quickly out of oyishness. If they do they are in of becoming prigs. The small boy mere interested in baseball than in the bay to make a better man than

the small boy who has no taste for outdoor sport. The average youth studies because he knows he has to do it, but he plays ball because he likes it. When he grows older he will outgrow childish things and bring to bear upon the problems of his manhood a mind backed by the strength of a sound

body. And he will play golf to keep his body in trim to do the real work of his life. Sport is the vocation of the boy, the avocation of the college youth and the relaxation of the full-grown man.

ARMS LIMITATION FOR LADIES AND MORE TOIL FOR THE WISE

The Unwritten Law Is Encouraging in formal Gunplay in an Age Consecrated to Disarmament!

OBSERVE, now, the bewildering, the inexplicable contrasts of these lively times! The earth is sick of the smell of gunpowder. Weary Governments and disillusioned Kings are putting aside their armies and their navies. Society frowns upon all the codes of violence, knowing them to be futile, and women are proud to be known as champions of a rational pacifism.

Yet the Limitation of Armament for Ladies is a subject never mentioned in any formal debate, though it grows daily more conspicuous and more pressing. And so long as the feminine artillerist, having neatly filled her man, is cheered in courtrooms; so long as she is permitted to walk triumphantly from the dock to freedom "amid the plaudits of the crowd," as Miss Olivia Stone did in Brooklyn the other day, we shall have to admit that mankind doesn't yet know its way about in the wilderness of its own affairs.

Women cannot be blamed if they still view some of the fundamental problems of existence as they were viewed in the halflights of the world's beginning. Traces of a fierce and primitive code may occasionally be discerned deep in the minds of the gentlest of them. When a woman seizes a pistol and goes forth to be a direct actionist of the most relentless sort and laughs wildly at all the laws made since the Stone Age, she behaves as if a power greater than herself had

Afterward she will weep and say she couldn't help it. Perhaps she couldn't help it. And yet, no matter how you look at it. the rising vogue of the unwritten law is not complimentary either to our common sense or our system of legal logic. It is a grand culmination of an endless series of legislative blunders. The thought of a woman in the electric chair or on the gallows is intolerable to most people, as it ought to be. But the criminal law has not been changed to meet the changes in general feeling and

The State, trying as best it can to keep order in a multitude of conflicting spirits. must ask for what it knows it cannot get when it demands a verdict which would involve the death penalty for a woman. And in most of the conspicuous cases similar to Miss Stone's it cannot ask for less!

Juries have made women immune from the terrible punishments which men have devised for themselves, yet women continue to talk quaintly of equal rights and seem to forget that the balance is forever in their

Men have not the heart or the indeceney to visit upon any woman the barbarities of the death chamber or the gallows. They do not recoil from the thought of punishment. They recoil, rather, from the thought of the absolute degradation of mind and body which a condemned criminal must suffer. It is to the credit of the race that men can still see in any woman some sad remnant of mystery and beauty that no social disaster and no tide of years can quite obliterate, and that their instinct leads them to feel that this is a thing which commands respect, if not reverence even in the dust.

So a very dangerous and extraordinary precedent is established. Something very much like a mandate for the free use of firearms has been extended to women by juries in the United States. And, what is more there are altogether too many women who seem determined to make the most of their extraordinary privilege.

Now, the whole question of a Limitation of Armament for Ladies has grown out of obvious defects in the criminal code itself. Few of the men who serve on juries and render verdicts according to the unwritten law ever saw a criminal executed. But in the backs of their minds are grave doubts about the rightness, the steerney and the utility of the electric chair or the gallows. They have some sense of the utter cruelty and horror of capital punishmen as it is mow practiced. They are willing enough to send a man to execution. But when they are required to send a woman to the death cells, they know instinctively and at once that the whole business of executions is wrong-not for women alone, but for men and, perhaps, for society.

If, in the case of a woman charged with first degree murder, the State could ask for lesser punishment than death-for life imprisonment, say fewer women would go out to end affairs of the heart with bullets. For the juries would then render verdicts strangers who have never beheld her in the according to the evidence. They wouldn't let their instinct stand in the way of their reasoning. Ultimately, it might be better if a law were enacted to exempt women from the death penalty, even though the law of capital punishment were retained for men.

Now and then a murderer appears who deserves no mercy, no consideration, But the record of every criminal court shows that ninety-nine out of every hundred homicides are due to drunkenness or passion equally near to insanity. Most of the men condemned to death could say with Miss Stone, "I didn't know what I was doing!"

That, however, is another matter. The worst thing to be said about capital punishment is that it has never served to prevent homicides. To the average man, bereft, desperate or in a murderous rage, the prospect of a life in a cell would be far more terrifying than the thought of death. And woman facing a life term in jail would be i far less dramatic figure in the eyes of a jury than one brought into court to fight

OH, WHAT A DIFFERENCE!

TF THE spirits of the dead revisit the glimpses of the moon it is possible that the shade of Thomas Jefferson may wander in to the dinner in New York tonight in which a lot of Democrats are going to cele brate the anniversary of his birth.

James M. Cox, who, it will be remembered ran for the presidency in 1920, is to make a speech in which he will "sound the keynote pfor the congressional campaign this year. Benator Pat Harrison, of Mississippi,

will be there and so will Joseph P. Tumulty, and several other more or less distinguished professors of the Jeffersonian faith.

But nothing that any of these men will advocate would be recognized by the shade of Jefferson as remotely resembling the doctrines which he indorsed. He can be imagined as saying to himself, "If this be Democracy, give me Federalism!"

Under Democratic Presidents centralization has been carried further than Hamilton ever imagined possible. The Government has interfered, under Democratic control, in the affairs of business, in spite of Jefferson's dictum that that government is the best which governs the least. For the last twenty years the Democratic leaders have been advocating government control of the railroads, and twenty years ago Senator Hill, of New York, whose boast was that he was a Democrat, demanded that the Federal Government take over the coal mines and operate them. And other Democrats since then have repeated the demand with more or less emphasis.

And the same men who call this abandonment of Jeffersonian doctrines evidence of modern progress are the very men who insist on a literal application of the theories of Washington regarding the foreign relations of a small and struggling nation to the foreign relations of a nation of 100,-000,000 people with wealth and power enough to hold its own in any conflict.

In spite of all theories of survival, those tender and sympathetic souls who wish Jefferson to enjoy a respite from the worries of his long and strenuous life will hope that he may remain quietly in his grave tomorrow night, instead of visiting the banquet hall in New York.

HOW PINCHOT QUALIFIES

SUCH Pennsylvanians as have the welfare of the Commonwealth sincerely at heart are so accustomed to measuring the worth of aspirants for office chiefly by their absence of disqualifications that the entrance of Gifford Pinchot in the political arena

ranks as a particularly inspiriting novelty. Mr. Pinchot is not the type of candidate to be measured solely by the freedom of his career from misdeeds and dubious political associations. His integrity is a welcome basis for approval. But upon that foundation rest constructive achievement and executive ability of a most distinctive kind.

In a word, Mr. Pinchot is not a colorless alternative choice amid candidates of doubtful connections. It is in conspicuously affirmative assets that his appeal securely

Much nonsense has been disseminated concerning an alleged lack of executive experience. If Mr. Pinchot was a novice in the days when he halted the Ballinger jobbery, furnished the fundamental ammunition for the Progressive Party and reorganized in the most thorough-going style archaic departmental methods in Washington, there are many holders of important offices in the country today who are in their political infancy

The Pinchot record is as inspiring as it is straightforward. Highly characteristic of the man was his recent warning to his subordinates of the State Department of Forestry to refrain not only from political activities in the gubernatorial nomination campaign, but particularly from maneuvering in his behalf.

The instruction was no superficial gesture, but a declaration of purpose sternly and soberly meant.

It is not as the least undesirable of undesirables that Mr. Pinchot is to be commended to public favor, but as an aggressive and able aspirant of the highest office in Pennsylvania.

There is definite, tangible hope for the Commonwealth in the candidacy of Gifford Pinchot. Perhaps that is why some Pennsylvanians who have accepted the cynical machinery of the bosses as they would the inevitable operation of the solar system are struck with a kind of bewilderment. How dare the right man for the right place be

LIGHTS AND SHADOWS

THE emotional barometer of stageland is A exquisitely sensitive. It is well that this should be so, since the splenders and miseries of player-folk are as shifting and variable as the moods of an April day. Preparations are being rapidly advanced

in New York for a "monster benefit" in behalf of Rose Coghlan, aged, ill and poor, Compilers of "success" books and saponaceous maxims are doubtless unable to un-

For more than a generation Miss Coghlan through force of authentic art and sterling natural gifts, has been one of the most conspicuous actresses of the country. Her presence in any cast, even in a secondary role, as witness her brilliant con-tribution to "Deburau" last season, has immediately lent distinction to the produc-

Rose Coghlan has been well paid. Statisticians could prove that she should be spending declining years in affluence. How many old actors and actresses are? Joseph Jefferson, Edwin Forrest, Joseph Murphy, and William S. Crane husbanded their earnings. Their cases are exceptional. The delightful inhabitants of stageland are, as Pinero pointed out in his charming

Trelawny of the Wells." a race apart. Some of the old disarming Bohemianism of the infancy of the theatre clings to the modern exponents of stage art. died almost insolvent. Mansfield staked much of his resources in the theatrical idealism that prompted his premature swan-song in "Peer Gynt."

Happily the generosity of the footlight world keeps pace with its improvidence. Relief for Rose Coghlan is pouring in. theatre have offered a home in California. The forthcoming benefit will undoubtedly marshal the finest histrionic talent in the land. A substantial sum should be raised.

In stageland there may be thoughtlessness, but there is no criticism with benevolence, no hyporcrisy with spontaneous aid. Sociologists may demonstrate that all this is highly reprehensible. But this is where they conflict with less scientific interpreters of the human heart

Calm Yourselves, convention in Chicago Dear Ladies fear some modern advertising men are rob-bing great men of the past of the respect due them. As a matter of a good taste one may share the objections indicated; but it would be a mistake to take the matter too seriously. Our great men need no defense; their mem-ories need no protection.

Mrs. Lillian president of the Na-tional Women's Demo-Sex Piffle eratic Club, protesting against the MacMon-nies statue being placed in City Hall Park, New York, said she didn't know why it re-New tork, said she didn't know why it required a manly form to typify civic virtue. But why not? Is it more unreasonable than that a woman should typify Liberty. Peace and other things desirable?

Princeton freshman en Great Excitement tered a lunchroom and in Princeton ate a sandwich while attired in bathrobe and pajamas; and nothing they have so far met with in their studies has so excited the sophomores. But what did they expect the poor boob to do? Perhaps the sandwich wasn't of sufficient importance to justify a dress shirt and tuxedo.

EDWARD W. BOK AT PLAY

He Declares That the Last Two Years Have Given Him a Store of Pleasure-Thinks Others Should Retire and Enjoy Themselves

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN EDWARD W. BOK is nothing if not original—original in conception as well as inal-original in conception as well as original in design.
Not content with having written the most

interesting, as well as the most successful autobiography in years, he has just hung a pendant upon it. It is in the shape of an article in the cur-rent Atlantic Monthly under the title, 'Now That I Have 'Played' for Two Years.

It will be recalled that two fears ago Mr. Bok relinquished the editorial chair of the Ladies' Home Journal that he might devote the remainder of his life to "public service Nobody, possibly, but Mr. Bok had anything but the most indefinite idea as to just

what those two words conveyed.

To most people "public service" suggested anything from running for office to a cubist's dream of "Dawn on the Hills."

Edward Bok's ideas though were very clear-cut and distinct. The road had been surveyed for years. surveyed for years.

HIS carefully considered step was incomprehensible to thousands of his friends. As he himself put it:

"There was a veritable chorus of 'You'll be back within a year.'''
Physicians warned him. Personal friends endeavored to dissuade him. Acquaintances generally suggested that he was making the mistake of his life.

"Wait until you carry your beautiful theory into practice, then there will be another story to tell. Only, naturally, you will take good care not to tell it," wrote a friend.

So it came about one day that Edward

W. Bok premeditatedly laid down the implements of his profession, put on his hat and walked away from his desk with the deliberate purpose of never returning to it. He never did, and never will. As a result of that decision he sacrificed salary of \$100,000 a year.

WHAT was the result?

Mr. Bok answers the question himself in his article in the Atlantic. From his exthat it was the greatest thing he ever did He forsook the routine cares of an agreeable occupation, lost his place in a narrower field of endeavor that he might find it in the far greater field of unselfish usefulness for the benefit of his fellows.

How many men with an assured income of \$100,000 a year would sweep it out of sight like a broken deck of cards and start a new deal with a new deck?

DDWARD W. BOK'S idea of "play" L not the accepted idea or definition. He tells me that he has been busier in the last two years than at any other time in his

If you wish to see him, unless it is upon a most urgent affair connected with the things in which he is engrossed, you'll be compelled to make an appointment twenty or forty-eight hours ahead.

"I'm sorry, but it will be impossible to make an appointment for tomorrow," came the well-modulated tones of his secretary's ee over the wire.
"He has so many engagements aiready for tomorrow that they overlap. I will arrange it for you the following day."

And this from the secretary of the man who is "playing." TT IS unnecessary, except in the briefest A possible way, to outline some of the things Edward W. Bok has done in his "playground," Philadelphia, in these two

eventful years. Instead of "Talking for Philadelphia" he "Working for Philadelphia."
He has taken the old American Academy of Music, restored it to its pristine glory and made it the literary, musical center of Philadelphia.

He has written a successful book. He has stimulated public enterprise and established the Philadelphia award of \$10,000 the individual greatest public service to the city He is constantly working out plans that will paint Philadelphia in more brilliant

upon the map of the world. He has inspired leading men and women to work with him by the force of his example and his genius for organization.

So busy is he that he can steal time enough to accept only about one out of every ten invitations be receives to address audience on subjects of public interest that are en grossing his time.

a pleasure trip to Europe he interested the Government of the Netherlands on behalf of our great international undertaking and got in touch with other Government:

Only the day before I talked with him a cablegram announced that the Dutch Par-liament had passed a bill that will have much to do with Holland's participation in our great Victory Jubilee in 1926—or, perhaps, 1927.

THERE is one great desire of his heart I that some day in the immediate future he hopes to see realized.

There are a dozen or twenty men in Philadelphia who are in a position to do just what he has done—quit work and get to "playing": men who would form a "Council of Philadelphia Immortals" if they could e it from the same angle that he does.
"If we only had fifteen men—and there

that many available-who would take Service' as their watchword and 'Benuty as their motto, we could make Philadelphia the envy of the municipalities of the world,"

he said.

There is enough to do to keep every one Not at toll, but at pleasure You do not have to go hunting for these opportunities. They are waiting with out-stretched hands at every corner. The trouble is to select the right ones.

"I never had such real enjoyment in all to life as I have had in the last two years. It's the pleasure that comes not alone in freedom from restraint, but in doing the things that one wants to do without compulsion, and at the same time doing it for the benefit of others.

THILADELPHIA needs unofficial heads for great enterprises that lie outside domain of politics and public office." the domain said Mr. Bok. There are men with millions who have reached a time in life where, if they would break away from the trammels of trade, manufacture, the banking house and the

counting room, would find a new zest in living just as I have done. They would be rejuvenated and uplifted beyond anything they have ever dreamed. "There are men who, taking the narrower view, will say that I was foolish to retire when I did, to make the sacrifice I did. But wasn't a sacrifice.

the things I want to do, and behind lies the infinite satisfaction of doing something for others. "There is one great danger," confessed Mr. Bok. "It was my one mistake, too. It was in permitting this newly found sense of individual freedom to carry me too far.

'It was a glorious release. Now I am free

endeavored to accomplish too much at the "I slowed up and took stock of myself, of my limitations, and now I undertake only those things that will bring me the greatest enjoyment and personal satisfaction, with commensurate benefit to those whom I would

If it were not for the restraints of a privileged communication I would like to publish the names of men whom Mr. Boi mentioned as of those who might, if they would, forsake the beaten paths of unneces. would, forsake the beaten paths of unnecessary labor and strike out upon the broad road of unselfish consecration to high ideals; men who might well afford, from the abundance of accumulated wealth, to devote a part of it to the greatest sport in the work—that of "Service and Beauty."

By I cannot.



composer, but these works, like many of his

compositions in other fields, are a little dry. "Still another is Julius Reubke, a son of

the famous organ builder, Adolph Reubke, who built some of the finest organs in Ger-

many. Julius, although actually a planist

composed one organ number entitled 'The Ninety-fourth Psalm' which today occupies

a high place in contemporaneous organ liter

ment a high place must be given to Max

Reger, who wrote voluminously for the

are played a great deal, although they are

cept to students of the literature of the

has allowed his mastery of counterpoint to

overcome his musical feeling at times, and

"The early English school was repre-

sented by Henry Smart and his followers

Their music was generally dignified, rather scholarly and often dry. The best of the

scholarly and often dry. The best of the later composers are Wolstenholme, Hollins

and Lemare, the latter now municipal or-

rather inclined to the romantic style and is

not at all like that of Bach. There is counterpoint, of course, but much of the work

Faulkes is another important British com-

poser for the organ, and he usually writes in the real organ style. Both Wolstenholme

and Hollins are blind, as is also Vierne, one

of the great modern French organ players

and composers.
"The Russians have done little with organ

ausic, despite the fact that their composers

ing being without accomplishment. In this

very head of the list. Tschnikowsky, Aren-

composed some wonderful a cappella musi-

American Composition

"Outside of France and possibly Ger-

many the American composers for the organ are now producing music for the instrument

try. Philadelphia is one of the great organ

Rollo Maitland, H. Alexander Matthews, Ralph Kinder and some others who are

doing excellent work in composition as well

doing excellent work are Edward Shippen

Barnes and Clarence Dickinson, whose sym-

phony and 'Storm King' symphony, re-

spectively, are among the best known and most representative of modern organ com-

positions, and Tertius Noble, of New York,

"Among the leading organ composers of the country are three of foreign birth, but who have been residents of the United States

during most of their creative careers. These

style of composition entirely individual;

many great organ composers, and Wilhelm Middleschulte, of Chicago, born in Germany

"As a concert instrument the organ has

developed wonderfully in the last few years

through its use in public halls and theatres.

In the latter there is an instrument gen-

really not an organ at all, although it might

nimost be called a twin sister of one. The

municipal organs have been an immense fac-

tor not only in the development of music, but in that of developing organists and organ

not be long before Philadelphia is added to

the list of cities possessing numerical organs."

" "This," remarked the earthworm as it

turned up the soft earth in Washington Square, "is what I call beautiful weather

for worms. I quite agree with you, said the robin, and swallowed it. And

the robin agreed with the worm the pre-

sumption is that the worm agreed with the

Isn't perfect agreement the loveliest

The National Association of Straw Hat

Manufacturers of America has decreed that the well-dressed man shall have three straw

hats this year, one for work, one for play and one for evening wear; but nobody has yet inentioned the fact to the Domestic Association of Pocketbooks

hoped that it will

composition. It is to be

thing?

erally known as the unit orchestra, which

Gaston Dethier, born in Belgium, like

Pietro Yon, born in Italy, who has a

as in performance.
"Others in the United States who

as representative as that of any other coun

centers of the country, and we

field the Russian composers have been at the

sky, Rachmaninoff and many others having

have done such significant work in c lines of composition. This is probably

to the fact that many, if not most

for their Church.

ganist at Portland, Me. Their music

is a free style, and it is very

English and Russian

his music suffers thereby.

Reger, like many of the Germans.

GOOD WORK!

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

HENRY S. FRY On Organ Music of the Present

WHILE there has been an enormous development of the music written for the pipe organ in the last century, as well as in the mechanical part of the instrument itself, the mechanical part of the instrument itself, none of the contributions have ever surpassed or, for that matter, equaled those of the great master upon which all organ composition is founded, John Sebastian Bach, says Henry S. Fry. president of the National Association of Organists and dean of the Pennsylvania Chapter of the American Guild of Organists Of the later composers for the instru-

"While all organ playing and especially all composition for the instrument are founded upon the works of Bach," said Mr. Fry. the tendency of the latter-day organ comhas been more or less nationalistic By that I mean that each country producing omposers who are doing really serious work in composition for the instrument has developed certain characteristics by which their work may easily be distinguished.

Most Significant Nations

"The French and the Germans are the ones who have been doing the most serious work and perhaps the best, and each has developed into periods in which certain ideals of composition were followed, only to change with the next generation of composers.

"Thus, for example, the Wely-Batiste period of the French composers, so called because the composers of those names were conspicuous of the group, did no represent a very serious period in French organ composition. Their style was florid rather than profound, and this characterization applies to the musical thoughts which they expressed as well as to the manner of expressing them. But shortly after them came one of the greatest composers for the instrument since the time of Bach. This was Cesar Franck, called 'the Bach of France,' but who, like many of the famous French organ composers and performers, was born in Belgium, but lived his musical life in France.

"While the organ music of Franck based on that of Bach, in a way it is more difficult of conception. Like the music of Bach, it partakes of the atmosphere of the church, but has a mystic character which is rarely found in the compositions of the great Leipzig master. However, the music of Cesar Franck is now rapidly coming into its own, and organists are using it more and more every year.

Other French Masters

"While the great French exponents organ music were born within a period of twenty or thirty years of each other, they represent highly different phases of musical thought. Thus between the birth of Batiste and that of Widor, one of the greatest of the moderns, there was a lapse of only the moderns, there was a lapse of only twenty-five years, so that the older composer could scarcely have determined his own individuality before the birth of the younger. But in spite of this, the musical ideas and ideals which they represent are very far apart.

"Another group of about this same period is the Guilmant-Lemmens group. These three groups—Guilmant-Lemmens, Widor and Franck—were the ones in France who did most in the overthrow of the Wely-Batiste type of composition. Of the three the Guilmant-Lemmens has almost disappeared, due probably to the fact that their style of composition was not endowed sufficient individuality to create a national school of organ music. The larger works constantly suggested the German polyphonic school and the influence of Handel, often to an extent which caused it to be considered as not characteristically French. This was fatal in the formation of a national style of omposition for the instrument.

"The present writers for the organ in France combine the characteristics of and Cesar Franck with their own individuality, spetimes with a touch of Debussy. Many of them have got away from the severe church style, but as a class they are per-haps producing the most significant organ music which the world today knows.

The German School a rule the German organ composers

have held more closely to the Bach model, especially with regard to counterpoint. Among the greatest exponents of the organ since Bach was Mendelssohn, whose melodisince Bach was Mendelssonn, whose melodi-ous sonatas for the organ hold a high place in the modern repertoire, although strictly speaking, they are not sonatas at all. Rheinberger was another well-known organ

It was Tag Day for harmony candidates.

The Irish situation is one no peace angel would apply for just now. Perhaps Obregon is as unfortunate in

SHORT CUTS

his friends as in his enemier "Untagged and Unterrified," they call Pinchot. Cause and effect.

We are treating our reduced navy as though we were in reduced circumstances. Delaware shad season opens Monday.

low sweet the odor of the first spring roes! To get harmony, remarked the Governor, it is sometimes necessary to alter the organ, and in his native country his works

> "It means a finish fight." say miners and operators. But it is the public that It is a terrible feeling a bootlegger ex-

periences when he first begins to suspect that his pull is dragging. Mouth inspection is being introduced

in the public schools. There is perhaps tomuch of it already in legislative halls. Whether or not the Democrats are able to make party capital out of it, the removals from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing

There is something radically wrong with our jury system so far as women slayers are concerned. There ought to be some system of reward for straight shooting.

are full of interest.

General Gregorie Semenov, arrested on his arrival in New York, may at least boast that his reception in America was different from that of any other leader in the war. Russian churches, have no organs, the sing-Paterson, N. J., letter carrier who has tramped 120,000 miles for Uncle Sam

in thirty years has been pensioned and will tour the United States. Doubtless wishes to give his legs some needed exercise. When former Director General of Railroads McAdoo says the Government control of the roads was a success and that they

train of thought appears to have been sidetracked to let the facts go by. The suggestion of the Mayor of New York that there ought to be a plane in every burglar's home may have the effect of arousing the midnight brotherhood to renewed activity. Incidentally, we know of a piano we are willing should be stolen.

have failed under private ownership, his

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

Name four anti-Bolshevist generals. Who was Warren Hastings and in what century was his famous trial held? What planet is surrounded by luminous

where is Cape Fear?

Where is Cape Fear?
How do Alderney cows get their name?
What is an ethnographer?
How can an act of Congress be annulied after it has become operative?
What is meant by a cicerone?
According to the Mohammedans, what was the forbidden fruit in the Garden of Eden?
What is a corest?

What is a cosset?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz Baron Steuben was a distinguished gen-eral of the American Revolution. He reorganized the army in 1778. He served at Monmouth and Yorktown. served at Monmouth and He was of German birth.

He was of German birth.

The South American possessions of European nations are the Falkland Islands and British Guiana, to Great Britain: French Guiana, to France, and Duted Guiana to the Netherlands.

Dies irae ilterally means day of wrath and is a new graphical technique.

and is a name applied to the day of and is a name applied to the day of judgment.

4. The Diaspora is the dispersion of the Jews after the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus in the first century A. D.

5. Franklin Pierce succeeded Millard Fillmore as President of the United States.

6. Camembert cheese takes its name from the village of Camembert, in Normandy, France, where it was originally made.

nade.

A bolero is a Spanish dance.

The right of free speech is safeguarded in the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

A Hapsburg ruled over a great part of South America when Charles V. of the Holy Roman Empire, was King of Spain.

word margarine should be pro-